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FOUGHT ON THE STREET

ONE MAN KILLED AND THREE PROB-

ABLY MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Missouri Sheriff Attempted to Arrest a Young Man and Desperate Shooting Affrag Resulted.

STEELVILLE, Mo., July 4 .- One dead and three perhaps fatally injured is the ty, Perry Ives, Deputy Marshal John

young Starks to submit to arrest. He was of Benjamin Ogles, a wealthy farmer, at the Washintgon monument. Sheriff Taff approached, Starks warned him away, saying there would be trouble if he attempted to take him into custody. a revolver. He returned to the

alone, you know how to protect yourself." | accompanied to Lincoln by Louis F. Post, starks, but to no purpose. He then took Hirschel by the arm and as he did so the prisoner began firing. One of the bullets struck Taff in the stomach and he sank unconscious to the ground.

Deputy Sheriff Ives, who was attracted by the shooting, ran up the street with a revolver in hand and opened fire as he saw young Starks brandishing his weapon Hirschel Starks fell at the first shot and his father then wrested the pistol from him and began firing on the deputy sheriff. The latter was shot twice, the first bullet taking effect in his mouth, the other lodging in the right leg. City Marshal Woods came to the rescue of the officers at this point. A few ments later the elder Starks fell dead with a bullet through his heart. It is believed that Deputy Sheriff Ives is the only one of the four shot who has any chance to recover.

The shooting occurred on one of the principal streets and the little town thrown into a furore of excitement. Steelville, Mo., is sixty miles from St. Louis, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Rail-

Chief Justice Fuller Sails.

NEW YORK. July 4 .- Among the passengers salling for Europe to-day on the Kroonland were Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, his wife and daughter, and Mrs. Leslie M. Shaw, wife of the secretary of the treasury, and daughters.

The Oldest Carriage Repository in the State Moves to a New Location,

Perhaps the oldest carriage house in Indiana is the one that was established on the "Governor's Circle" some time before the civil war. This building has been occupied as a vehicle repository continually since its erection, nearly forty years ago. And for the first time since its existence it is now vacant. The building was va-cated by H. T. Hearsey Vehicle Company O'Gorman, justice of the Supreme Court, July 1 on account of its not being of sufcient capacity to accommodate their largely-increased business.

Hearsey Vehicle Company are now located in their new three-story building on Market street, opposite the Cyclorama building. This handsome building greatly enhances that section of Market street between the Capitol and the monument, and when the contemplated new terminal station of the Interurban Railroad Company, which is to be erected shortly directly opposite, is completed, it will make that section a very lively one.

Hearsey Vehicle Company occupies the entire new building, which is three stories and a basement, 200 feet long and forty-two feet wide, and they claim to have the largest vehicle repository in the State of Indiana. Their floors are already covered with a full line of the most beautiful carriages and automobiles ever exhibited in this city. They also carry a full line of bicycles and harness and all accessories pertaining to the vehicle business. Their main floor, which is exceedingly well light. of an organism. The imperialistic process ed by a full plate glass front and numerous side windows, is very pleasing to the eye

of all lovers of fine vehicles. Hearsey Vehicle Company is to be con-gratulated on their good judgment in se-lecting such a desirable location for such and they are certainly well fixed to take care of business in their line.

Noteworthy Addresses Delivered by the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, and Secretary Moody.

TOWNE'S SPEECH TO TAMMANY

DIATRIBE AGAINST IMPERIALISM AS A CAUSE OF CORRUPTION.

Mayor Tom Johnson Speaks of Municipal Affairs on Bryan's Farm-Observances Elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, July 4.- The government to-day joined with the citizens of the District of Columbia in a general commemoration of Independence day. The features of the celebration were a military procession in which all arms of the regular service-army, navy and marine corps-were represented, with the National Guard of the District, and a public meeting in which Admiral Dewey, Secretary of the Navy Moody and M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, participated. The parade was witnessed by large crowds and was led by Gen. S. M. B. Young, the grand marshal.

The public meeting immediately followed under the shadow of the great trees in the northeast lawn of the White House, The exercises were opened by District Commissioner N. B. F. McFarland, who presided. He introduced Admiral Dewey, who in turn introduced Barry Bulkley, who read less than 3 cents a day for \$1,000, covering the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Mc-all your household effects. District government, under whose auspices the day was celebrated, and was followed by Ambassador Jusserand, whose speech contained an eloquent tribute to the Americans of the early days. Briefly he referred to the meeting of 127 years ago in Independence Hall in Philadelphia. He con-Real Estate, Loans and Insurance tinued: "What took place? What words were exchanged? We should like to know them to the minutest particulars. But one thing we know and that is enough-the men who came were insurgents; the men

M. Jusserand then alluded to the help which France so willingly rendered to the did most. new-born republic in its struggle for freedom. Congress had decided that an appeal should be made to the foreign nahave, life and treasure, what remains of navy just constructed, at last, after eighty years of indifference and decay.'

Secretary of the Navy Moody spoke for the national government. He extended a cordial welcome to the French ambassador and reminded his hearers that without the co-operation of the French fleet under De Grasse, the victory over Cornwallis at Yorktown, which virtually determined the independence of the country, would never have been won. He spoke of the equality of all men before the law and held that the laws which are enforced equally for and against all should be respected by all. The remedy for any wrong should be sought under the law and in the courts which represent the majesty of the people's will. Any departure from this sound principle in place here this afternoon between Sheriff of the courts themselves, but of the people

the necessity of honesty in the public service. There is, he declared, no disease of the body politic so subtle, so powerful, so dangerous, so fatal as the corrupt betrayal of a public trust whether the trust be great or small. He could not believe, he said, that in the main those who do the people's work are other than honest and true. Hirschel Starks was fatally but when the malignant ulcer of corruption shot and Perry Ives, deputy sheriff, was appears, it is no time for surface treatvery poisonous root that each may be cut | President Roosevelt.

There were numerous meetings of patriotic societies during the day. A display

Jefferson Club Celebration Held at the

JOHNSON AT BRYANTOWN.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 4.-The Jefferson Club celebration of Independence day took place at Fairview, the country home of William J. Bryan. Crowds from the city "Here, take this," said the elder Starks | park surrounding the house. Tom L. John-

Mr. Johnson took as his subject, "Local Self-government," and devoted his speech almost entirely to his work in Ohio. This, he explained, was not because he had not interest in national questions. On the contrary, he regarded the principles of the Deciaration of Independence as of universal application, from the smallest local government to the widest scope of national government. The Jeffersonian doctrine equal rights for all and special privileges for none, was the speaker's keynote. Applying that principle to municipal affairs he referred to his own city as a concrete instance. In that city, he said, he and his friends, supported by a majority of the people, were striving to secure to all the people of the municipality equal rights. This was the kind of practical work, he proceeded, which needs most to be done at the present time. "For," said he, "if our municipalities, our villages, our towns and cities are governed in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Independly affected, even up to the highest. In other words, the whole problem of democratic government in general is to be solved through local self-government. This fact is coming to be recognized. The true unit government is the municipality. Let

there will be no special privileges at all.' IMPERIALISM DENOUNCED.

Charles A. Towne Speaks at the Tam-

there be no special privileges there and soon

many Hall Celebration. NEW YORK, July 4.- The usual Fourth of July celebration was held in Tammany Hall to-day under the auspices of the Tamdelivered the address of welcome. After patriotic songs, by the Tammany Glee Club, the Declaration of Independence was read by Colonei Franklin Bartlett. There were two "long talks," the first by former Senator Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota; the other by Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas. Mr. Towne made a plea for "The Old Americanism." He held that the government had departed from the high ideal of its founders and committed a crime against the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution by its treatment of the Filipinos. The Constitution, he contended, nowhere provided for a colonial

"This new policy of colonization is trying to masquerade in the borrowed garments of Democracy. It has labeled itself 'Expansion,' but the disguise is transparent. The new policy is not expansion. Expansion is the natural and healthful growth of enlargement is by the extraneous grafting of allen and unsympathetical tissue between which and the parent life there can never be any organic relation.

of the United States have naturally pro-

pletely overshadowed by the recent revela-tions of systematized and confederated fraud in the Postoffice Department, which has astounded the country and arraigned the administration at the bar of public opinion. It is the natural result of longcontinued irresponsible power.
"We are at the parting of the ways. The

American people must choose, and choose soon, whether to abandon the traditions of road trodden to their doom by so many nations that have gone before us, or to Senator Bailey said he had not come he added, almost stood alone in its loyalty to the Democratic party. He followed Mr the federal government in ruling the Philippine islands "by the sword instead of by the Constitution." He predicted that with the Democratic party in power there would be a stop to the Postonice Department "You are the greatest organization in the by loyalty and adherence to your principles the people will help to make you great-er still. Even the good fellowship of this occasion would not warrant me in saying that your brothers throughout the country would applaud or support all you do, no more than you applaud all we do, but I speak for heart and conscience of those united in party bonds when I say that there never was a time when the patriots throughout the Nation did not and would not rejoice in the triumph of Tammany The programme ended with "short talks" by Champ Clark, of Missouri, and Con-

gressman William Sulzer, among others. CELEBRATIONS ABROAD.

Receptions and Banquets by Ameri-

cans-Speech by Choate. LONDON, July 4.-The American Society in London celebrated Independence day as usual to-night by a dinner at which about 500 persons were present. Among the guests were Ambassador Choate, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, the Greek and Cuban ministers and the Duke of Newcastle. Justice Sir William Grantham, in proposing the health of Ambassador Choate, said Mr. Choate was regarded here as an Englishman. In replying to the toast Ambassador Choate denied the impeachment, saying: "I cannot claim or admit that I have become an Englishman. If it is so I am an Englishman of the seventeenth century Referring to the American eagle, he said

found him indigestible. Mr. Choate struck a serious note in the course of his speech by declaring that all the talk of Anglo-American unity ought to be more than talk, and he advocated the erection of a statue of Washington in London in "the mutual admiration of both

the British lion tried him twice and had

"It is hard to say," continued the ambassador, "for which country Washington did most. I also want to see a statue of the great Queen Victoria in Washington. At a critical moment she absolutely saved us from a conflict with Europe." In this way, he said, he hoped that an Anglo-American compact would be sealed. He called the attention of American visitors to the historic associations connected with London churches and certain institutions,

and offered to show them the sights. my colonies and even that new built navy at home in London now as he found the of mine, the result of so many efforts, a tariff to be the prevailing topic in Parliament, on the hustings and on the street.

PARIS, July 4.-The celebration of the a dinner given by the American Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Borsay. A notable assemblage of five hundred American residents and representatives of were present. Secretary Henry Vignaud represented the American embassy. Henry Cachard, president of the chamber, in his speech, expressed the hope that the St. of the Nation.

ROME, July 4. - Many American flags houses and at the United States embassy in honor of Independence day. In the ab-sence of Ambassador Meyer, Consul General De Castro received the American colony. A banquet was given at the American College, at which patriotic teasts were drank, including the health of President Roosevelt, and American national hymns were played by the band.

of Berlin and the members of the American Chamber of Commerce celebrated Independence day at Gruenau, a suburb of this city, and sent telegraphic greetings to ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.-John W Riddle, secretary of the United States em-bassy, W. R. Holliday, the United States

BERLIN, July 4.-The American colony

consul general, and other Americans cel-ebrated Independence day at Mrs. William SANTIAGO, Chile, July 4.—United States Minister Wilson gave a reception to-day in honor of Independence day. The newspa-pers published enlogistic articles referring to the celebration of the birth of the Uni-

No Spanish Flags Displayed.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 4.-The most elaborate celebration of Independence day since the American occupation of this valor, the self-devotion and steadfastness island occurred to-day. There was a parade that the man in blue fought in the one conof the military and naval forces, school children, public officials and civilians. It success meant not merely greatness for this success meant not merely greatness for this Howard S. Taylor, city prosecuting attor- Bishop Blenk. No Spanish flags were disney of Chicago, also spoke. Mr. Bryan in- played. In the evening there will be a distroduced Mr. Johnson.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Recent Orders to Officers Issued by the Departments at Washington.

-Army Orders .-

Capt. Alvin C. Read, Twelfth Infantry, has been detailed as professor of military University, Baten Rouge, to take effect It was absolutely necessary to have patrio-Sept. 1, vice Capt. John A. Lockwood, re-

First Lieut. Charles De F. Chandler, Signal Corps, has been ordered to examination Leaves of absence have been granted as follows: First Lieut. William O. Reed, Sixth Cavalry, for two months; Second ence, all our governments will be beneficial- Lieut. E. K. Sterling, Third Cavalry, for

seventy-five days, and Col. John P. Story, artillery corps, for one month. Second Lieut. James W. Devail, Tenth Cavalry, has been transferred to the Twelth Cavalry, under orders to the Philippines. First Liuet, George H. Richardson, assistant surgeon, has been ordered to temporary duty at the general hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico. Capt. George C. Burnell, signal corps, at Juneau, has been ordered to visit Haines Mission, Skagway, and Sitka, Alaska, on business pertaining to the Alaskan cable

-Naval Orders .-Capt. H. B. Mansfield, from command of the Iowa and await orders. Lieut. J. Halligan, jr., from command of the Rodgers to Bridgeport, Conn., for duty in connection with operation of torpedoes on the boats building by the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, at that place. Midshipman C. W. Fisher, to the Stewart,

Cavite station to his home. Second Lieut. P. McCormick, jr., from the Cavite station to his home. Capt. F. H. Delano, from the Cavite sta-Boatswain A. B. Irelan, from the Cavite station to the Celtic. Warrant Machinist C. W. Densmore, from the New Orleans to the Celtic Assistant Sugeon J. A. N. Murphy, from

Chief Sailmaker G. Van Mater, from the

the Monadnock to the Celtic. Warrant Machinist C. M. Wingate, from the Rainbow to the Villalobos. Assistant Surgeon R. K. McClanahan, from the Oregon to the Villalobos. Boatswain H. Seedorf, from the Celtic to the Rainbow. Acting Boatswain W. Martin, from the Midshipman J. V. Babcock, from the Don Juan De Austria to the Oregon

Traveling Salesman Drowned. "The tendencies that under the party in power have led to a repudiation of the Declaration of Independence and to a Cincinnati millinery house, was drowned partial imperalization of the Constitution at Clark's lake this afternoon while bath-

Assistant Paymaster J. A. Bull, to the

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PAYS A VISIT TO HUNTINGTON,

And Participates in the Celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the Long Island City.

PRESIDENT PAYS TRIBUTE TO THE

PATRIOTS OF '76 AND '61,

And Urges His Hearers to Show that the Spirit That Moved Those Who Fought Not in Vain Still Lives.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 4.-President Roosevelt participated to-day in the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Huntington, the pretty little Long island city about seven miles from Oyster Bay. Elaborate preparations had been made for the reception of the President and his party. The town was in gala attire. President Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and a party of about thirty, left Sagamore Hill pier on the naval yacht Sylph. On the arrival of the Sylph the yacht Bellemere saluted President Roosevelt with twenty-one guns. As the President landed at the pier in Huntington harbor he was greeted by Joseph Irwin, the chairman of the recepion committee, and he and his party were escorted in carriages to the town, two miles away. Arriving at the stand erected in the center of the town, President Roosevelt was acorded an ovation. The welcoming address was delivered by William M. McKinney, and to this the President responded in part as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and you, my Fellow-Americans, my Old-time Friends and Neighbors, Men and Women of Huntington: thank you for having given me the chance of saying a few words to you this afternoon. In greeting all of you I wish to say a word of special greeting to those whom no the men because of whom we have to-day a country and a President, to the men of the Grand Army, and I thank the men I have worn myself, for having turned out

"Men and women, in speaking to you today I want not only to join with you in an mighty past, but in expressing the resolution that we of to-day will strive in our deeds to rise level to those deeds which in the past made up the Nation's greatness. It is a good thing on the Fourth of July thanksgiving for us to come together, and in what our forefathers did and our joy in the abundant greatness of these people We have the right to express those feelings, but if we treat greatness, achieved in the work that lies ready at hand-if we so treat it we show ourselves unworthy to come here and celebrate the historic past

THE SPIRIT OF '76. "In 1861, when Lincoln called to arms, you, the men of the great war, how did you show it by the way your spirit leaped to the performance of the task. If we come together here on the Fourth of July merely to say how well the generations that are dead did their duty; if we wait to realise that there paired to our children the heritage of honor we have received from our fathers, then the men of the past the only homage really worth paying, if we show by our deeds Only by so doing can we show that we have a right to celebrate this day that

"You, the men of '61, the men of the great war, left us more than a reunited nation, for you left us the undying memory of the deeds by which it was kept united, and you left us examples for peace; and we can continue to keep this Nation as it was and is only if we handle ourselves in meeting the lesser tasks of to-day as you handled yourselves in the face of the great crisis of the past. Not another war of recent times left what those terrific four years of war left this Nation-the right to feel pride in each American who did his whether he followed Grant or Lee. Having said that, and paying the fullest heed to the the future. To you it was given to fight in the one contest wherein failure would have meant that all our past history was meaningless. If when Lincoln called, if when example of failure of free government.

Grant strode into the field, the people of this country had not rallied to uphold the statesmanship of one and the generalship of the other, the Declaration of Independence would have rung as an empty plati-tude, because it would have been another After paying a tribute to the bravery and devotion of the men in blue the President continued: "No matter how patriotic a man was in 1861, if he did not have the fighting edge to him his patriotism did not count. tism, but patriotism was of no use if the man ran away. So it is in ordinary work-a-day tasks of citizenship at the present day. If the man is not decent in the first place then he is not merely useless to the community, but a menace to it. The time of the civil war, if the man did not have in him the power of loyalty-loyalty to the flag, loyalty to the Nation, loyalty to the regiment and to his comrade-if he did not have the quality in him then the abler he was the worse he was, the more dangerous he was. He had to have that quality first, and first of all in civil life we need decency, honesty, the spirit that makes a man a good husband, a good father, a good neighbor, a good man to work alongside of and to deal with; that makes a man act squarely by the state, and the worst crime against this Nation that can be committed by any man is the crime of dishonesty, whether in public life or in private life, and we are not to be excused as a people if we ever condone such dishonesty, no matter what other qualities it may be associated with.

"The cloistered virtue is not the virtue that counts in our American life. The virtue that counts is the virtue that is able to hold its own in the hurly-burly of actual life. We need in civil life just as much as ever it was needed in military life, as ever it was needed in the time of the great civil war, the robust power which wars against wrong instead of enduring it.

"We come together now to commemorate the Nation's birthday because this Nation has done so much in the past that each of us holds his head higher because he is an American citizen. The other day I spoke at the dedication of a monument to the sailors who followed Dewey into Manila bay. spoke by the side of the Pacific ocean, in the great city of San Francisco. We came there to speak proudly together as Americans because on that 1st day of May, five years ago, our people had won in one of those fights which have a far-reaching effect upon all history.'

MUST ALWAYS BE READY. "Why were we able to join together in pride and joy to commemorate that great deed of five years before? Partly because of the valor, the seamanship, the skill and prowess displayed on that first of May by the men in the ships that sailed into Manila bay; but partly also because there had been the wisdom which made ready that fleet in advance. Remember that. Dewey won because he had good ships, good guns and good men trained to handle the ships and the guns. The ships that went in there had been built from tweive to thirteen with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. Nothing can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. Complete external and internal treatment for every humour, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT. to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfigur-

anointings with CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure.

ing, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

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OR IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN, RASHES, HEAT,

cooling, and refreshing as a bath with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by gentle

for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruit, and the stopping of failing hair, for soften-

ing, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form

of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations of women, or too free or offensive perspiration,

in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which

readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. CUTI-

CURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure,

Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin,

Perspiration, Lameness, and Soreness incidental to Canoeing, Riding,

Cycling, Tennis, or any Athletics, no other application so soothing,

been trained, some for many years, all for tower, the men in the gun turret, the men in the batteries, the men in the engine rooms all did their duty as we expected the American fighting man afloat or ashore

ples of mankind. I think that they feel well disposed toward us. I want a good navy, anty against war. I want it as the cheapthat comes not to the coward, who flinches wrong from the strong. I think that is to the position we have in the world-and we should keep the navy that we have at the highest point of efficiency in ships, in guns, the men in them and behind them. Then we shall go steadily on along the course we have mapped out for ourselves as

rousing cheers were given for "Neighbor The President and his party entered car-

riages and returned immediately to the pier,

boarded the Sylph and steamed for home.

POPE LEO IS SERIOUSLY ILL.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) departed and strike the forehead of th dead Pontiff with a silver hammer, calling the deceased by name and will then sol emnly announce that the Pope is really

It is alleged that Cardinal Oreglia went to the Vatican, hammer in hand, when Pope slept fairly well during the early part of the night and also from 8 to 11 o'clock this Baden, Ind., on the Monon R. R. The most cyst in 1899, and that his Holiness had disliked the cardinal since that time, showing address of congratulation upon the ninetythird anniversary of his birth, which was read by Cardinal Oreglia as dean, the Pope, contrary to custom, combated the opinion expressed by the cardinal on several ques-

The other cardinals received private information of the Pope's illness and some not allowed to enter the sick room, Dr that all conversation and cause for excitement should be avoided.

WILD RUMORS CURRENT.

Practically Pope Leo is nursed only by Dr. Lapponi and his trusted valet, Piocentra. who lives at Carpinetto, the birthplace of his Holiness, informing him of the Pontiff's

The wildest rumors are in circulation others go even further. The Vatican auheld in the event of Pope Leo's death.

The Associated Press correspondent went to the Vatican at 2 o'clock this (Sunday) ference to be a reinforcement of Italian police outside in readiness for any event The massive building of the apostolic pal ace only showed a greater number of lighted windows than usual. The correspondent learned that the Pope was very restless early in the night, but that he dropped to sleep about midnight.

POPE LEO HAD INSOMNIA.

His Holiness Is Admitted to Have Suf-ROME, July 4.-For several nights past

A College Favorite

Testimonials concerning the merits of any article are valuable only with reference to the source from which they are derived.

The Starr Piano has received the unqualified indorsement of many of our most prominent college directors and teachers of music, men who are capable judges of the requirements of an artistic instrument, and whose eminence places them above suspicion of prejudice. Their judgement should be of value to every intending purchaser of an artistic plane. Let us mail you a copy of our handsomely illustrated booklet.

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New Pianos for Rent at \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 a month.

Careful Piano Moving. Fine Piano Tuning.

SUMMER RESORTS.

somnia, so last night Dr. Lapponi decided to spend the night in a room adjoining the Pontiff's bedroom, for the purpose of determining the character and cause of his THE CARLSBAD OF AMERICA Holiness's sleeplessness. He found the Pope slept fairly well during the early part of morning. Dr. Lapponi came to the conclu- unique hotel in the world. Open throughout the sion that his patient's restlessness was due to what, considering his advanced age, may be called everwork. Dr. Lapponi insisted on the necessity of the Pope sparing himself all kinds of fatigue, especially during the summer, and the doctor asked Monsignor Bisleti, the master of the chambers, to limit the audiences to those absolutely indis-

Although the condition of the Pope, on the whole, is satisfactory, serious apprehension is entertained, considering his advanced age, on account of his lack of physical strength, which has continually decreased since the operation for the removal of a cyst in March. 1899. What is especially feared is a sudden attack of failure of the heart. He is carefully watched and is constantly urged to abstain from any material as well as mental work. "But," the Pontiff exclaimed, "how can I command my brain

Viola Allen and Her Moral Plays.

not to work.

Frank Leslie's Monthly. Miss Allen is peculiar among American actresses in that she has never played other than a leading role, and that, too, in a career of more than twenty years of professional activity. It was after "Esmeralda"-in its extraordinary run, twenty-two years ago, at the Madison-square Theater in New York-had passed its 300th performance, and Miss Annie Russell had tired of playing the heroine, that Miss Allen got her chance. An absolute novice, she stepped into the title role and acted it throughout the country. Her father, Mr. C. Leslie Allen, was a member of the company and presumably suggested her. She was then young girl, as was Miss Russell, probably not more than seventeen, and certainly under twenty. Her mother and father were actors, and the latter is still a valued member of his daughter's company. At the end of the season a few years ago the term of Miss Alien's original contract

with Mr. Frohman having expired, the actress demanded that a clause be inserted in her new agreement providing that she could refuse a part on moral grounds. Mr. Frohman refused to admit any such stipulation, and they parted. Miss Allen found no trouble, however, getting another manager to "star" her, and little more in securing a play, and one out of which she has made a large enough fortune to demand almost anything she liked, even Shakspeare, for the com-ing season, when she renewed her contract with Liebler & Co., a month or so ago.

The Occupations of Jews. Prof. Richard Gottheil, in The World's

It is a common fallacy to think that the vell-to-do Jews are all bankers or merchants, the poor Jews all small traders and street hawkers. That very many do earn their livelihood in this manner is beyond all cavil; the laws and usages of the middle ages made this the only means of existence for them, and modern legislation in eastern European countries has tended to conserve inherited customs. But this is only a part of the truth. Even under most adverse cir-cumstances the Jews have gone into every walk of life and have engaged in every done with her late lamented husband. Remanner of work. In 1893 the number of moving her apron from her eyes, she said, between sobs and sniffles: Rumania the statistics of 1902 show that "I-I guess you'd better-set him again."

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there were at least 18,015 Jewish artisans, making up, with their families, a round 100,000. In 1899 there were 4.082 artisans among the Jews of Algiers. Still more interesting is the fact that Jewish agriculturists are not as infrequently met as supposed. In 180, in Russia, there were 278 Jewish agricultural colonies with a population of 63,223; and 11,984 working outside the colonies. In Palestine there are 4,450, and in the Argentine Republic 4,885 Jewish farm-

Miss Stone and Her Habit.

It is said that Miss Ellen Stone, the missionary whose lectures about her experiences with brigands in Turkey have been so successful, is soon to return to the country where she was kidnaped. Of course there can be nothing parallel in the cases, but semehow hers reminds me of that of the drowned man whose body was lodged in an eddy and covered with eels. When the eels had been turned over to the weeping widow as her rightful property she was asked what she desired to have done with her late lamented husband. Re-